

QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Captain Cox Returns Home to Secure Some Sealing Information.

Nothing Has Yet Been Decided But a Settlement May Soon Be Reached.

Capt. J. G. Cox, who represented the Victoria sealers at Quebec during the sittings of the international conference, returned home last evening to gather some statistics for submission at the next meeting of the commission at Washington. In conversation with a representative of the Colonist, he advised that the reports sent out announcing the settlement of different questions should be entirely set aside, for, as the captain said, "Not a single point has yet been settled, although all the subjects have been thoroughly discussed."

As to the settlement of the sealing question, Capt. Cox said the British commissioners viewed with favor the proposition to buy out the sealers, but they recognized that this alone would not fully compensate Canada for the loss of that industry. The United States commissioners would no doubt agree to a settlement on the basis of compensating the sealers.

The other questions were in the same position as the sealing question—they had been discussed, but no proposition as to the basis of settlement had yet been submitted. The Alaska boundary dispute was, Capt. Cox said, a very difficult subject to deal with, and before anything was done, the commissioners must have had the correspondence, dating back to Russian possession of the territory, before them.

The conflicting interests likewise made the question of reciprocity a very difficult matter to deal with. Under the heading of fisheries, the point Roberts trap trouble had been discussed, and Capt. Cox expressed the opinion that it would be satisfactorily settled.

There had been some objection, he said, to the commissioners adjourning to Washington, but he considered it a wise move. The American commissioners not having the same powers as the British commissioners, and having frequently to refer questions to their government. In meeting at Washington they will, therefore, save much time. When the commission sits again, Capt. Cox thinks they will soon reach conclusions on the various subjects. The committees will be at work in the interim, and the way will be made clear for a settlement.

After gathering the information for which he came West, Capt. Cox will proceed to Washington.

THE CURSE WILL RETURN.

Seattle with the greed of pirates is again spreading its nets to gather in an army of innocents; fleeces them alive and then on their way to Dawson, disaster and death.

Once upon a time Seattle was a growing and thrifty coast town, situated at a point of vantage as a shipping port and being in a position to aspire to honors as the distributor of the products of vast fields and vaster forests. She gave promise of a future bright and useful. But she was not content with reaping her just share of the rewards to which she was entitled by her position. An avarice that transcended all reason led her people to enlist in a boom scheme to make Seattle the New York of the Pacific. Glaring advertisements were sent all over the United States, setting forth the investment value of suburban property. Men and money were roped in by this huge boom scheme. The colonies came; the boomers and the speculators all went down in the maelstrom of bankruptcy.

The curse returned upon those who set the trap.

So also is this ungodly and shameful exploiting of the Klondike, which will return upon Seattle. Newspapers distort the truth and flaunt the untruth, not for the advantage of Dawson or the Klondike, but for the betterment of the people; but for the gain of Seattle. Seattle merchants sell to the novice outfit, provisions which are underpriced, adulterated, and often spurious. They work the lambs and fleeces the suckers, which Seattle newspapers, the Post-Intelligencer in particular, attract by their misrepresentations. They with a whoop and hurrah create an enormous stampede to the Klondike. They throw upon Dawson a class of people unfitted for mining, unprepared for the rigors of the climate, and unsuited for the hardships of the journey. They visit a curse on Dawson—on the people, and as sure as just compensation always has overtaken the evil doer, so will Seattle reap her recompense. To aid in the opening up of these great gold fields was Seattle's prerogative and privilege. Had that city through its press, and through the wisdom of its merchants taken a comprehensive and conservative view of the Klondike proposition, just fame and deserved reward would be theirs. But as it is, out of an opportunity to become great and useful and flourishing they have made an occasion for robbery and looting.

The curse will return upon the city. Every Seattle paper that reaches Dawson teems with its hundreds of lines of extravagant concern the Klondike. Following in due course, comes the thousands of gold hunters, impelled by the misinformation sent out by the Seattle papers. They come on here, the rugged mountain heights and swift rivers, the thousand prospect holes bearing no fruit, send this reckless crowd back to their homes disgusted with the Klondike and enraged with Seattle. This will go on and on, until Seattle, reformer she or until she is confronted by an army of those whom she has swindled.

"Hobson seems to be the hero of the period," said the lady boarder. "I thought the Colon was all he was after," said the cheerful idiot—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Boys' English Sailor Suits, \$1, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50, B. Williams & Co.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Quarterly Meeting.—This afternoon the British Columbia Board of Trade held their quarterly meeting at half past three.

A Temporary Officer.—Capt. A. S. Mount, who resigned his position on the city police force to go to Teslin lake for the Canadian Development company, has been temporarily appointed on the force during Detective Purdie's illness.

Wasps vs. Regiment.—The first senior basketball match of the season will probably be played next Tuesday between the old rivals, the Wasps and No. 3 company. The former will hold a practice preparatory for the match this evening, when a full attendance is requested. After the practice the team that is to represent the Wasps will be chosen.

The Sealers' Claims.—While owners of vessels are happy in the prospect of compensation should sealing be stopped, the captains and hunters just home from Behring sea are discussing their rights and naturally will not feel satisfied with any settlement that may be arrived at with the owners unless their interests are also considered. The majority have spent many years in the industry and depend entirely on this business for their living.

The Fire Underwriters.—Twenty-two companies were represented at the annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Fire Underwriters held yesterday in the secretary's office. The question of bettering the fighting equipment was discussed and it was the general opinion that rates would be raised if steps were not taken to improve the Victoria department. Mr. Howe, an expert on fire fighting, was extended an invitation to visit the city and report on the condition of affairs. Last year's committee—Messrs. Graham, Hall, Day, Dickinson and Stahlschmidt—was re-elected, as was also the secretary.

Living Pictures.—Not tableaux.—There are a great many people who do not yet understand that there is a difference and a very wide difference between tableaux of the old sort and living pictures such as are to be made the feature of the entertainment at the Victoria theatre on the evening of the 20th instant. The modern pictures depend not only upon effective grouping and coloring, as did the tableaux of by-gone days; equally important elements in their production are the framing and electric lighting effects. The pictures are shown around the edges of which, on the back stage side of course, are rows of incandescent lamps. The effects naturally eclipse the old tableaux even as the electric light casts the candle in its shadow.

Among the pictures to be presented are the X-ray benefit entertainment as follows: "The Three Fates," "The Minuet," "Saturday's Bath," "Song of Love," "Enoch Arden," "Jack and I," "Faust," "Rebekah," and "United We Stand."

MARSH'S COMPANY RETURNS.

Opening for an Unlimited Season Here on Wednesday of Next Week.

M. P. Marsh, who introduced the Harry Lindley company, and clear cutters and popular prices to Victoria, will be here next Wednesday with the company which has been so successful during the past month in Vancouver, and still doing a big business there. The company is run on the same lines as the old one as regards freedom from profanity, vulgarity and other objectionable features. The clean, bright entertainment given by the company last year won great favor, and the production is less equally successful now. There are some Victoria favorites in the company. Members of the company are: Josh, M. Chapman, Thos. J. Cooney, J. H. Tooker, Frank Porter, William Butler, H. M. Tooke, Prof. E. E. Deane, Clarence Bellah, M. P. Marsh, Norma Yeager, Annie Ashley, Hattie Foley, Emma Mathers, Baby Erina, Miss Clara Mathers.

The following is from the programme of the company, and is earnest of their desire to please without offending. The plays of this company are carefully read so that anything of an objectionable nature may be eliminated. If anything that is possibly offend the most fastidious is said or done, the company will be greatly pleased to have their attention drawn to the matter, so that the blunders may be promptly moved, it being their desire especially to avoid profanity or vulgarity.

ARGENTINE'S PRESIDENT.

Protection to National Industries a Part of His Progressive Programme.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12.—General Roen took the oath of office to-day as president of the republic of Argentina and sent his first message to Congress. The President refers to the improvement in the relations of the republic with Chile and declares that the maintenance of peace will allow the country to devote its energies to the administration of the financial situation. He promises administrative reforms, a decrease in public expenditures, encouragement of immigration and development of trade. In explaining his financial policy, the President said he would endeavor to unify the various public debts, to fix the value of paper money and to give a "limited protection to the national industries commensurate with the freedom of commerce."

THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

A misleading metaphor may do a great deal to begot and perpetuate confusion of thought; and such metaphor, I suggest, is that which denotes England as the "mother country" of America. Tennyson has given it literary sanction in the line "Glorious Daughter of the Land of the West." William Watson, in his sonnet beginning "O towering daughter, Titan of the West," repeats the phrase without misgiving. Both poets leave the flight of time to make an historical for an actual relation. The America of to-day is not the daughter of the England of to-day. The nation of the past, and especially, we may say, of the nineteenth-century England. The same spirit which refused ship-money to Charles I. refused tea-money to George III.; the same spirit which drew up the Petition of Rights detested the Declaration of Independence. It was England's misconception of her true relation to her American colonies and finally alienated them. She tried to be not only a mother, but a step-mother, and the United States nobly and inevitably broke her leading-strings. And now, after the lapse of nearly a quarter, we have no shadow of an excuse for putting on maternal airs towards the transatlantic republic. We, no less than the Americans, are revolved in the England of North and Grenville, though our revolt has been a bloodless one. Surely, then, our relation is fraternal, not maternal. Or, since a significant personification—a remnant either of mythology or of chivalry—makes nations feminine in gender, let us say that we are sister commonwealths.—Dall Mail Magazine.

A commercial traveller, representing a spice manufactory, was captured by cannibals. "Well," said he to his captors, "if I am to be roasted and eaten, I ask you to accept this sample box of our high-grade mustard to be used on the festive occasion."

Three Years in Bed.

From Kidney Disease—Although a Man of Three-Score and Ten, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills gave him back perfect health.

Boys' English Sailor Suits, \$1, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50, B. Williams & Co.

See that the letters "M. M." appear on the package with the Star in the Corner—that means it's the genuine

Maisow Congou Tea.

PERSONAL.

J. A. Mara returned last evening from the mainland. J. M. Campbell, of Vancouver, is visiting the capital. Hon. E. G. Prior is back from a visit to the mainland. Miss G. T. Dupont was a passenger from Vancouver last evening. Frank Durand and wife, of Montana, are again guests at the Strand. J. M. Palmer and N. P. Shaw were passengers from the mainland by last evening's steamer. Mrs. J. Tait and child arrived home yesterday morning from a visit to Puget Sound. Mrs. McQuade and Mrs. C. F. Todd and children returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound.

J. W. Meldrum, M. Witherson and W. Tolmie were passengers back from the West Coast by the Willapa yesterday. E. A. Wilmut, city engineer, who has been spending a short vacation in San Francisco returned home yesterday. J. H. Turner, M.P.P., expects to leave for England to-morrow, but he will be back in time for the meeting of the legislature.

James McGregor, provincial mining inspector, who has been in Vanc. for the last day or two on business in connection with his department, left this morning for an inspection trip in the Kootenay country.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the help by making the blood rich and pure.

THE WEATHER.

Victoria Station, Oct. 13, 1898.

Temperature:	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	51	Mean.....52
Noon	54	Highest.....55
6 p.m.	51	Lowest.....49

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m.12 miles north.
NoonCalm.
6 p.m.Calm.

Average state of weather—Cloudy. Barometer at noon—Observed 29.974. Corrected 29.935.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

K. Quinn.	R. Winsor.
A. Seymour.	Mrs. McQuade.
Mrs. C. S. Todd.	B. A. Wilmut.
T. J. Vandushire.	F. Dunne.
C. A. Harrison.	Mrs. D. Tait.
W. Cunningham.	Mrs. Hood.
H. Peck.	Mr. Mansell.
Mrs. Simpson.	Mrs. Young.
Mrs. Elliott.	Mrs. Warner.
J. W. Collier.	R. Cardell.
A. Mayer.	

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

J. A. Mara.	C. T. Dupont.
M. Campbell.	Col. E. G. Prior.
C. Denholm.	Robt. Chambers.
Wm. Tyndall.	D. Whitfield.
Capt. J. G. Cox.	J. M. Palmer.
Dr. Proctor.	Thos. Carrance.
S. G. Quikner.	F. M. Skulley.
E. Dunne.	E. Dunne.
C. W. Walker.	W. McCutcheon.
W. Mellon.	G. E. Parks.
W. P. Anderson.	W. P. Anderson.
Wm. Varden.	W. H. Beatty.
A. R. McDonald.	Mr. Sinclair.
Thos. Snow.	Thos. Snow.
S. A. Ker.	W. R. Wilson.
Miss Bloomfield.	Miss McDonald.
Mr. R. Anderson.	Mr. McQuade.
Oliver York.	A. B. Perry.
Joe. Griffin.	Mr. McMullen.
E. G. Garrett.	F. Merrill.
E. Carter.	T. Kelly.
Rev. W. P. Gold.	Mr. Hopkins.
Mr. Florence.	J. Norman.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

B. McQuade & Son.	Gilmore & McC.
Amos-Holden Co.	J. L. Donaldson.
J. H. Johnson.	W. Wilby.
Fell & Co.	McKay Smith.
Henderson Bros.	D. Tait.
Weller Bros.	Lenz & Lelser.
G. Hunter.	R. Powell & Co.
D. Spencer.	A. B. Colby.
Morris & Co.	P. Eldridge & Co.
J. J. Phillips.	A. Young.
Kelly, Douglas & Co.	R. H. Jamieson.
Wilson Bros.	John Meston.
R. Berry.	B. C. Market Co.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Victoria Brewing Co.	F. R. Stewart.
E. N. Ry.	Lemon & Gossion.
C. Voss.	Ablion Iron Works.
R. Blank.	A. McGregor & Son.
K. Dunsmuir.	Canada Paint Co.
J. Percy & Co.	Wm. Wilby.
Fleming Bros.	Stevens & Jenkins.
Miss Gray.	J. Savannah.
Victoria Shoe Co.	D. Spencer.
W. Willis.	Mrs. Vitor.
Miss Gray.	J. Maynard.
E. H. Anderson.	E. G. Prior & Co.
Simon Lelser.	Rithet & Co.
Gold & Son.	Philber & Lelser.
B. C. Baker.	Mrs. Blackford.
Lenz & Lelser.	M. & H. A. Fox.
J. Saunders.	A. W. Knight.
Tong & Co.	Hibber & Co.
Miss Walton.	D. T. Barclay, Revelstoke Station.
I. Bray.	D. Lyall & Co., New Westminster.
Clat. Mech. Depot.	H. H. Levine & Co., New Westminster.
W. Jackson & Co.	W. T. Slavin, J. A. Halton, Kamloops.
J. Porter & Sons.	B. Peterson & Co., P. B. Wells, Can. Drug and Book Co., C. P. R. Station, A. J. Aman, C. P. R. Station, McDowall, Atkins, Watson, Revelstoke Station, Revelstoke.
Clat. Chemical Co.	3. Williams.
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By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MERCY.

Belle Adams killed Charles Kincaid. What took place in the room just prior to the killing only two persons knew. One was Kincaid and he is dead; the other is Belle Adams, and she has given what she says is a true account of it. The probabilities against its being true are very strong; nevertheless some uncertainty surrounds this essential portion of the case, and under the merciful rule of British law, whereby an accused person has the benefit of every reasonable doubt, a verdict of manslaughter was not an improper conclusion to be reached by the jury. It would not seem right to hang a person without knowing something more about the motive and the provocation for the crime than it is possible to find out in this case. Therefore we think that the verdict is one which can be defended and with which the public ought to be satisfied.

The recommendation to mercy is another matter, and we note that it was a strong recommendation. We submit to the jury that in this they made a mistake. The fact that they found the woman guilty negatives the hypothesis of self-defence, and establishes that in the opinion of the jury the killing was unjustifiable. We are unable to discover any circumstances in the case which called for such a recommendation. The fact that the victim and his slayer had lived in illegal intimacy does not in any way reduce the nature of the crime. It is a principle of law that intoxication does not excuse crime. A man who commits murder when drunk will be hanged just as surely as if he had been sober when he did the act. The life which the Adams woman and Kincaid were living was a species of intoxication. It does not excuse crime. It ought, indeed, to be considered as aggravating it. A sort of mawkish sentimentality has recently been developed which surrounds the class to which the woman and her victim belonged, with an atmosphere of false sympathy. No matter how flagrantly such people may transgress the laws of both God and man, some one finds excuse for them; but the argument in their favor, reduced to its last analysis, is substantially this: They have brutalized themselves and they, therefore, ought not to be treated like responsible beings. To this we reply that those who deliberately brutalize themselves ought to be treated accordingly. This may sound cruel, but it is a greater cruelty to surround such lives with a glamour of sympathy. A more rugged sense of justice is needed. If society, from mistaken ideas of mercy, interposes to shield the depraved and vicious from legitimate consequences of violations of the law, it is committing moral suicide. Those who choose to live in open defiance of law must be taught that "the way of transgressors is hard." Unhappy things have come to such a pass that crime, when added to moral infamy, appears in the minds of some well-intentioned people to elevate it. The wanton who parades the streets, resplendent in her rich dresses, is an object for condemnation; but let her, as the consequence of a peculiarly gross debauch, or in the fury of misguided passion, shed the blood of some one, and in the opinion of some super-sympathetic women she becomes something that may be fondled and fussed over, and in the opinion of some men, whose experience of the world ought to have made them wiser, a fit subject for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

The Colonist is not so absurd as to suppose that vice and immorality can be driven out of a city. It recognizes certain evils as inevitable. What it protests against is the dulling of public sentiment in regard to the wickedness of vice and the criminality of crime. The sentence which the presiding judge passed reduces this trial to what some will regard as a travesty upon justice. According to Judge Irving, here is a case in which a man is killed when taken by surprise and by the use of considerable violence. The deed could not have been done, he said, without some cunning on the part of the prisoner. She came into court and added perjury to her crime, for she made statements, which, as the judge remarked, the jury did not believe, and he himself did not believe, and yet he thought it sufficient to impose a sentence of five years, which may be reduced considerably by good conduct. We should like to know under what circumstances Judge Irving would feel called upon to impose a heavy sentence. The man was killed by the woman; killed by cunning and violence and when he was taken by surprise; the prisoner came into court and falsely swore that she acted in self defence. Can any one conceive of a worse case? And yet the red-handed criminal will be at liberty again in a little over four years.

THAT \$30,000 WARRANT.

The Times accuses Mr. Turner of having made "a serious misstatement" before Chief Justice McCall in regard to the \$30,000 warrant issued to the contractors for the Parliament Buildings. In using the word "special" in this connection, Mr. Turner did not mean to

imply that the warrant was issued in pursuance of the law which authorizes the issue of what are called "special warrants" in cases of emergency. He meant that a warrant had issued specially for this item. This warrant was produced before the Commissioner. It bore date February 1, 1898. The idea which Mr. Turner desired to convey was that the amount was not covered up in other items or included in a warrant with other payments, but was paid specially as the "balance for full settlement of contract for mason's work on the provincial building including all claims."

This warrant was made by virtue of a special order in council also made of February 1, annexed to which were full details of the account. The public accounts committee was appointed on February 15, and had access to every warrant issued, including this one. The supplementary estimates to cover this amount, among others, were laid before the house on May 13, but were not taken up until May 16, the Supply bill itself being passed on May 17. From February 15 to May 17, a little over three months, the public accounts committee had every opportunity of eliciting any information it needed in regard to this particular warrant or any other warrant. The house was in possession of the estimate to cover this item for three days before being asked to pass upon it. These dates fully bear out what the Colonist said in regard to the means available to the legislature to ascertain everything about this payment.

In its anxiety to make a point against Mr. Turner the Times knocks the pins out from under its own case. It tells Mr. Turner that the payment of \$30,000 was made under the authority of the Parliament Building Act. This is quite true, and being true, we have the anomaly of a commission appointed to inquire into the legality of an act done under a provincial statute in the regular routine of business, after approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and with the sanction of the legislature. We would suppose that if there can be such a thing as finality about anything it would be about such a payment.

The Times also misquotes Mr. G. B. Martin, making him say that certain payments were made "on account of the absence of the architect," and to make this more conspicuous prints the words quoted in capitals. This only serves to accentuate the unreliability of the Times, and there was surely no need to do this. There was not the slightest excuse for misquoting Mr. Martin, for both question and answer can be found on page 188 of the Journals, and are as follows:

Question by Mr. Kennedy: Were any payments made without the architect's certificate? If so what were they?
Reply: Yes; in the aggregate \$31,305, the architect being absent.
There is a very great difference between making a payment "on account of the absence of the architect" and making one without his certificate because he was not here to give one. The impression which the Times seeks to convey is that the payment of the sums as above was made because the architect was away. The statement made by Mr. Martin meant that the architect's certificate did not accompany the vouchers because he was not here to give it.

A LEAD BOUNTY.

Has anything been done by the government to bring into operation the act of 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 7, providing for a bounty on ores smelted in Canada? The act provides that certain regulations under it must be made, and for the lack of these it was for some time inoperative. We remember having heard that regulations either were or were about to be made, and would be glad to know what is the exact status of the matter.

The act, which was passed in the year 1895, provides for a bounty of fifty cents per ton on silver-lead or other ores of silver and gold smelted in Canada between July 1, 1895, and July 1, 1900. Not more than \$30,000 can be paid out in any one year, unless there is a balance left over from the preceding year, when that balance and \$30,000 more may be paid. If the quantity of ore smelted is greater than will allow of the full payment of fifty cents per ton, the bounty must be scaled down accordingly. Only those smelters that were established and in operation by January 1, 1897, can participate in the bounty. The minister of trade and commerce has the control of the payments.

If this act has not been brought into operation, we submit that there should no longer be any delay about it, and that the whole sum of \$150,000 ought to be made available for future payments. It is interesting to note that this measure was introduced into parliament in consequence of representations made to the late Dominion government by Mr. Turner, who was then Finance Minister, and when on his way to London, in connection with the refunding scheme, stopped at Ottawa expressly for the purpose of urging such legislation.

FEDERAL LINES IN PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

Mr. Foster made a speech at Albert, N.B., a few days ago, in which he defined his position on the relation of local and Dominion politics. We quote his language, as reported by the Moncton Times, a Conservative paper:

"The political situation in the province of New Brunswick is a peculiar one. For a number of years we have had what was called a coalition government, with the cardinal principles that no Conservative was good enough for office, but such Conservative was good enough to continue that government in office. It struck him that a Conservative who

was not good enough to fill a position under this coalition government was not good enough to support and keep in office that Grit government. If he was asked if local and Dominion politics should be run on the same lines, he would say no. But when they undertook to run local politics on party lines, they did not mean that the government at Ottawa should run the government in the province. The Conservatives meant that it was possible to run a government with Liberal-Conservative principles at the back of it, so far as the party's platform belonged to the province. It was the cardinal principle of the Liberal-Conservative party that public expenditure of money should be made by tender, as the only possible way to avoid fraudulent transactions. The Conservatives believed that Liberal-Conservative party principles gave the country a better administration than Liberal party principles, and they would like to have these principles in local as well as in Dominion government. We do not propose, said Mr. Foster, to run Dominion and local politics on the same lines, but we think that Conservative principles are better for any government and country than those of the Liberal party.

Additional interest attaches to this utterance because Mr. Foster, if not the first political leader to advocate this departure, was among the first to do so. The movement in New Brunswick preceded that in this province, and Conservatives here will be glad to learn the view taken of the matter by the ex-finance minister.

THE EIGHTH CRUSADE.

Kaiser William has started for Jerusalem. His trip will probably be as expensive as any one of the crusades in which his ancestors presumably figured to some extent. The difference between his mission and theirs is that he goes under the patronage of the Turk, while they went to expel the whole Mohammedan tribe from the Holy Land. In the language of the turf, the Turk has proved himself a stayer. The way was paved for his advent by the crusades, for it was shortly after the unsuccessful termination of the seventh of these expeditions, that Othman founded the dynasty which yet holds sway at Constantinople. Doubtless the terrible conflicts which the Saracens maintained with the crusaders, extending over two centuries, made it easy for this tribe from interior Asia, under Othman's father, to establish itself in Asia Minor. This was in the latter part of the 13th century. For three hundred years the Turk waxed powerful, until in the 16th century his dominion extended from Hungary to Algiers, including Greece and Egypt as well as modern Turkey and Asia Minor. Since then he has been losing ground, and an apparently well-founded impression is abroad that one of the Kaiser's objects is to persuade him that Asia Minor would be better in the hands of Germany than in those of Russia; and that the latter will absorb it, if some other power does not, seems to be among the recognized eventualities of existing considerations. The Kaiser's alleged object is simply his desire to visit a place of surpassing interest as Jerusalem always has been to Christian nations. He is to be present at the consecration of a church in the sacred city. His whole tour is to be decidedly spectacular. But this is simply his way of doing things. No one need deceive himself with the notion that all he has in mind is a half religious, half pleasure pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The understanding with Great Britain indicates something which will call for British support.

There is much in what the News-Advertiser says regarding any settlement of the questions at issue between Canada and the United States, namely, that a general impression prevails among the people that we can only reach an adjustment by means of a surrender. This feeling is not warranted by facts, for it is not correct, as so many people say, that we have always lost in such transactions with our neighbors. We certainly did not come off second best in the Halifax fishery award. Indeed, many readers will remember that Professor Henry Youle Hindle spent much time and occupied many pages of print to demonstrate that Canada robbed the United States by that treaty. It cannot be said that we lost before the Paris sailing tribunal. We do not think it will be claimed that we lost before the mixed commission for the adjustment of the sealers' claims. The first-named arrangement was made when the Liberals were in power; the second when the Conservatives held office; the third, though carried on under a Liberal administration, was in the hands of both Liberals and Conservatives. We think they show that Canadian public men can be trusted to hold their own, even when confronted with such sharp bargainers as our next door neighbors.

The Grand Sentinel quotes Mr. Newman, of Inland Forks, as saying that he went over the Ashcroft trail and saw none of the destitution of which other people have told. From this our contemporary concludes that the reports are gross exaggerations, and that the effort made by the government to relieve any persons who may be in distress is unequalled for. We hope the Sentinel has reached a correct conclusion; but we must remind it that the evidence of a man who says he did not see a thing does not disprove the statements of others who say they did. The prisoner, who told his lawyer that if the prosecution could produce a man who had seen him steal the goods, he could produce any number who could swear they did not, took much the same view of his case as the Sentinel does of the other.

The Daily Mail and Empire is now offered to subscribers at the low rate of \$2 a year. The Mail and Empire is an excellent newspaper in addition to being the leading exponent of Conservative policy. It is hardly necessary to add that it is printed at Toronto.

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We produce from the Dawson Midnight Sun an article arraigning the Seattle papers for their indiscriminate booming of the Yukon country. It is greatly to be hoped that no such error will be made in regard to any new gold fields which may be discovered and especially in regard to those in Canada. The development of the North is not for weaklings.

The Journal of Commerce has discovered that the population of Victoria is 8,235. The Journal is just 2 short, and the 2 belongs on the left hand side of the number. Will it please make the correction?

Current Comment

CORRUPTION IN THE YUKON.

In another party of this issue we reproduce the account given by Miss Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of the London Times, of the administration of the Yukon country by the government of the Dominion and its official representative. It is fortunately a very rare event for the residents in a British colony to be subjected to the humiliation of having such a state of affairs published throughout the Empire. As an Englishwoman, Miss Shaw found the maladministration and corruption a painful experience, and it is no less painful for Canadians to hear on unimpeachable authority of a condition of things which they feel to be a national disgrace. It is well known that the Times observes the utmost care and reserve in the statements it publishes, the strictness to all its correspondents being that accuracy above all is to be insisted upon. We may be very sure that charges of such moment against the government of the chief colony of the Empire would not be made until after the most careful inquiry. Miss Shaw has been an inquirer and a seeker for herself. Her report is that universal dissatisfaction prevails, both with the system of government and the men who administer it. She says of the main point of Mr. Sifton's Yukon policy—the 10 per cent. royalty—that "it has been a failure in its own nature to be condemned. No industry in the world would stand the imposition of such a tax, and men are leaving their mines unworked rather than submit to it. The reservation of alternate claims by the government, and the system of recording claims coming in for consideration no less strong. The system is not only bad because it hampers the development of the Yukon, but because it gives opportunities for shameful corruption. Men cannot have their claims registered, or even get their letters unless to use the language of the Times editor, "some official's palm is greased." This is strong language, such as no Canadian can read without shame, and it is to be hoped that it will bring the government to a sense of their true position. Mr. Sifton seems to have adopted the ostrich policy of burying his head in his own office, and assuring the Liberal papers, through his press bureau, that it is "all right." Only yesterday the Globe published a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Sifton was unable to find anyone who had any "knowledge of any wrongdoing." It is wonderful how easy it is to avoid finding anything if you do not look in the right place. Miss Shaw says it is not possible to talk for five minutes in the streets of Dawson City without hearing charges of official corruption. Mr. Sifton apparently loses track of evidence in the department of the interior. Why does he not send a commission to the Yukon, where there is reported to be evidence enough to fill several volumes of Hansard? The Times says: "There are charges of actual corruption, and of perversion of administrative institutions for corrupt objects. It is necessary, for the credit of the Canadian government, that these should be looked into without delay, and that where abuses exist, a remedy should be promptly and firmly applied."

The burden of corrupt exactions and obstructions should be immediately removed. In the face of a rebuke like this, read wherever the English language is spoken, is Mr. Sifton going to content himself with saying that there is no evidence? If he attempts to do so, he will not only be only too plain from the very grave allegations put forward by the government in his fall. The people of Canada are as jealous of their national honor as any part of the British Empire, and they will not submit to be governed by ministers who make corruptly in their subordinates, even when it has become the byword of the English-speaking millions all over the world.—Montreal Gazette.

YUKON MISGOVERNMENT.

In a leading article published in the same issue the Times says: "There are serious dangers in the isolation of such a community as that depicted by our correspondent, not the least of them being the weakness of the machinery of government, and the opportunities given for the growth of unchecked abuses. Unfortunately, it appears to be only too plain from the very grave allegations put forward by our correspondent that the absence of control has permitted administrative irregularities to become rampant in the Klondike. The lack of roads, telegraphs, satisfactory postal arrangements, and sanitary precautions in a town like Dawson City, containing nearly 20,000 people, and yielding an income to the state,

is serious enough. But there is something more to be said. There are charges of actual corruption, and of the perversion of administrative institutions for corrupt objects. It is necessary, for the credit of the Canadian government, that these should be looked into without delay, and that where abuses exist, a remedy should be promptly and firmly applied. The mining population, contending with the natural difficulties that have been described, are indignant at finding obstacles are interposed in the way of registering claims, and even in obtaining letters at the post office unless some official's palm is greased. There is, happily, a great conviction, fully shared by the people of the mother country, that the Canadian government have neither any sympathy with such practices nor the slightest disposition to shield the guilty persons. It is felt that offences of such a nature are possible only because they are done at a distance and in the dark. They cannot endure the light of day when once it has been turned upon them. There is not in Canada any more than here any organized system of corruption which can defy public opinion and build up its power, as we saw not long ago in New York City, in the teeth of exposure, and in spite of the efforts of the best men of all parties. The first condition of reform is to put an end to the isolated state of the Klondike, and to bring that infant community into close and constant touch with the rest of the world. When that has been done, Mr. Ogilvie, whose character stands deservedly high, and who has just undertaken the arduous and responsible duties of commissioner, will find that he has behind him not only local feeling, but the support of the Dominion government, and of public opinion at home. It will be present, at the same time, to consider how far it is economically expedient to maintain the heavy official charges of a regular kind by which the gold mining industry in the Yukon district would seem to be handicapped. But, however that question may be decided, it is manifest that the illogical burden of correct exactions and obstructions should be immediately removed.—London Times.

THE LONDON AGENCY.

With reference to the rumor published in our issue of the 21st instant, we are now officially informed that the government of British Columbia has decided to close the office of the agent-general in London on September 30. Arrangements have been made with a well-known city firm of real estate and commission agents, and from October 1 they will act on behalf of the government of British Columbia in this country. We further understand that the reason given for the abolition of the office is that the advantages gained by British Columbia from its existence are not commensurate with the expenditure which it involves.

A representative of the Financial News called at the office of the Agent-General, with a view to obtaining some information on the subject. Mr. Vernon, the agent-general, placed the whole of the books of the office at the disposal of our representative, who gathered from them that the office has been increasing in usefulness, and that a large number of people have taken advantage of it for the purpose of gaining information about British Columbia. Some idea of the growing interest taken in the province may be gathered from the returns issued in the annual report for 1897. The number of letters received, letters sent out, callers interviewed, and of reports, pamphlets, maps, etc., issued amounted to 5,224 in 1895, but increased to 27,638 in 1897. These figures would seem to indicate that, especially at the present time, it may be a mistaken policy to close the office. Just now the province of British Columbia is growing in the estimation of both investors and colonists, and year by year more people are seeking there an investment for their capital and a field for their industry.—London Financial News.

OLD ENGLAND'S FLAG VS. DR. W. A. CHASE.

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never sets. Dr. Chase's Ointment, Kidney-Liver Pills, Catarrh Cure, Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Liver Cure enjoy the confidence of everybody. They have won their way into the public favor on merit. Their sterling qualities and high standing and purity have made them the household word all round the world. All dealers sell and recommend them.

The Rev. Charles Hutchinson, of New Albany, Ind., has been pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of that place continuously since October, 1853. In that time he has received into the church 1,793 persons; married 2,000; buried 1,538 and baptized over 2,000.

A man may dress as well as his own good judgment and the assistance of an artistic tailor may secure. He may take his "tubs," but if his digestive organs are out of order, he will have an unwholesome appearance. His complexion and the whiteness of his eyes will have a yellowish cast. His tongue will be coated, appetite poor, his teeth rusty, his breath abominable. He is one big unmistakable sign of constipation. The quickest, surest, easiest way to cure this trouble is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are made of refined, concentrated vegetable extracts. Nothing in the least harmful enters into their composition. They run down all impurities, and "make them move on." They are the product of many years' study and practice. Dr. Pierce cannot afford to put forth a worthless article. Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and get a free copy of the "Medical Adviser."

"Do you like these short-haired girls?" "Well, I don't know. They can't scare a fellow off by saying: 'Look out! You'll muss my hair all up.'"—Chicago Post.

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Each picture has a charm and beauty of its own, and has more the appearance of a little gem in water colors than a mechanical production. The reproduction of the "Parliament Buildings" is vividly realistic; "Goldstream" is presented in its beautiful dress of various greens, the falls being at their best; "Esquimalt" is probably the best picture of the harbor and ships that has ever been taken; "Goodaere Lake" and its surroundings is a beautiful picture, as is also the "Swans in the Lake." "A Portion of the Business Quarter" gives an excellent idea of the solidity of that section of Victoria, although the point of the Indian reserve from which it is taken does not make the best of foregrounds. The coloring is soft, warm and pleasing, and true to the subject treated. Ordinary photos of the same size, 9x3 inches usually cost 50 cents each, whereas this Portfolio of Six Pictures, any one of which is worthy of a frame, can be had for the sum of

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is the most satisfactory evidence of the loveliness of Victoria and its surroundings that has been presented to the public; sent abroad it will give an excellent impression to those who have not yet visited here; it will also prove a delightful reminder to those who have. While being an excellent advertisement for our beautiful city, the pictures will be valued for their own artistic merit.

The number issued is not large, and as there will be a heavy demand for them immediately, especially for the holidays, all desirous of securing the collection should purchase at once. They may be had

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Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Everybody smokes the Nugget cigar.
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Bass' XXXX on draught at the Ocedental.
Hotel Victorin, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.
Fine upholstered goods in all the latest materials at Weiler Bros.
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We have another line of tapestry, Brussels and Wilton squares. Weiler Bros.
Call at Lawrence's and get a delicious cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Oysters in every style.
The Badminton, Vancouver, management, John Crendon. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.
Don't forget the Sons and Daughters of St. George masquerade ball on November 3; \$75 in prizes.
Removed.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sister block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.
We can supply you with all household necessities, at prices that will satisfy. Weiler Bros.
Prof. Chas. Gartner, B.A. Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 58 Five Sisters block.
We have a few pieces of Japanese matting left, at 25 cents per yard; now is your chance. Weiler Bros.
Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.
Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.
Two thousand copies bound books just to hand; splendid value. Call in and look them through. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jameson's).
Hospital Ball.—The annual ball given under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital, which is always looked forward to with much pleasurable expectancy, will be given during the second week of November.
A Bright Pair.—Two old offenders stood side by side in the prisoners' dock at the city police court yesterday morning. Philip Chalk and Jimmy Chickens. Both were there on the familiar charge of drunkenness and in their usual manner pleaded guilty. Philip was fined \$10 or in default thirty days, and smilingly accepted the imprisonment. Jimmy, much to his surprise, was convicted and discharged, the magistrate having reached the conclusion that it was useless to send him to gaol any more, for Jimmy would just as soon be behind the bars as free when there is no whiskey to be had.
Seven to ten dollars a week, in leisure hours; anyone can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toggles, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, whole or spare time. Write to-day. Address The Co-operative Knitting Co., 15 Leader Lane, Toronto.
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FIVE YEAR'S SENTENCE

Belle Adams Condemned to Serve
That Term for Causing
Kincaid's Death.

The Man Was Taken Unawares
When the Ferocious Blow
Was Struck.

Basket ball at drill hall to-night.

The Indian Killing.—Quashiliem, the Indian accused of the murder of Sachet, came up for his preliminary hearing yesterday before Magistrate Maerac, but beyond hearing of Dr. Holden as to the post mortem and having the remains identified by the dead man's wife, there was no evidence taken. The adjournment is till this afternoon at 2:15.

Serious Charge.—Samuel H. Goodwin was charged in the police court yesterday with supplying liquor to Indians and in his case the charge is considered more serious than usual, for it is alleged that he is the man who supplied the liquor that was indirectly the cause of last Friday's tragedy off Macaulay point. From a description given by Quashiliem, who is charged with the murder of Sachet, Goodwin was arrested. The case was adjourned until to-day.

Selling Was Illegal.—Magistrate Maerac yesterday decided that the provisions of the Dominion Elections act did govern the proceedings on Plebiscite day and consequently liquor should not have been sold on that day. He therefore imposed a fine of \$100 on Mr. G. C. Sauer, of the Bank Exchange saloon, who was found guilty of selling liquor on the day the prohibition plebiscite was taken. Mr. S. Perry Mills asked for a few days to consider the question of entering an appeal against the decision.

Basket ball at drill hall to-night.

A Yarn Unravelling.—The sensational story told at Vancouver by David Mills of a suicide at Telegraph Creek is denied in its most thrilling details by Mr. Bullock-Webster, of the provincial police, who, during the season just closed, was chief constable and coroner on the Stikine. Mr. Bullock-Webster says that the suicide was G. E. Richardson and the inquest was held on August 31. Far from being emaciated and starved, he had \$40 in his pocket and had over half a ton of provisions with his outfit. In a fit of temporary insanity he shot himself through the head and though his body was found near an Indian cemetery it was on the ground, not on a death platform.

Albion Mines.—Mr. George Brown, one of the owners of the Missing Link and Champion claims, is in town and is delighted to hear of the successful completion of the sale of the Albion Consolidated property. The reason for this is that the Albion Consolidated and a half ton of ore sent to Victoria for milling ran \$28.12 in free milling gold to the ton. Mr. Brown is also interested in the Galena group at the river, Clayoquot, which he says assays 13 per cent. copper and \$19 in gold at a depth of ten feet. A force of men is now employed sinking a shaft on the property.

The Henderson Company.—The Hendersons are now filling a four nights' engagement in Seattle, and will arrive in this city Monday morning. They bring with them for the plays to be presented here—Monday, Ohnet's "The Ironmaster"; Tuesday, Sardou's comedy, "A Scrap of Paper"; and Wednesday, Bronson Howard's comedy, "Young Mrs. Winthrop"—a full card of scenery, specially painted for the play by the well known scenic artist, Dangerfield, of the Great Northern theatre. The list of players to be seen is a notable one. Edward M. Bell, well known as one of the principal leading men of this country, and long a prominent figure in the productions of the veteran manager A. M. Palmer, and of Manager Fawcett, will be Philippe Derbigny; Adelaide Fitzallen, a lady who possesses historic ability of the highest order, and who for several years was the principal support of the deceased Alexander Salvini, will impersonate Lady Claire. Miss Frankie M. Raymond, who was West with the "Sindbad" company, will play Suzanne Derbigny; and Mr. Guy Bates Post, an actor who has long been identified with Augustin Daly's company, will be Due de Bligny. The comedy work will be in the hands of Harry F. Adams, Kingsley Benedict and Frank C. Thompson. The comedies, "The Garden at Derby's," "The Library at Derby's," and "The Wood Near Derby's." In this last scene is fought the duel between the Ironmaster and the perfidious Due de Bligny, and in which Lady Claire interposes and is slightly wounded. This, however, serves to bring about a reconciliation between the estranged Ironmaster and Lady Claire.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Sentence was pronounced yesterday morning upon Belle Adams, the white woman convicted of manslaughter in the killing of her mulatto paramour, Charles Kincaid. Five years' imprisonment was the penalty imposed by Mr. Justice Irving. Public interest was keen as to the probable sentence, and when the court opened, every foot of space reserved for spectators was occupied. Before Mr. Gregory, for the Crown, moved that sentence be pronounced, Mr. George E. Powell, for the defence, applied to have his objections against the admission of Detective Perdue's evidence reserved in a case stated for an appeal.

Mr. Justice Irving remarked that some pressing reasons must be given for reserving a case.

Mr. Powell in substance replied that his reason was that whereas Detective Perdue's evidence was in rebuttal, the witness was allowed to give it in narrative form, and consequently the prisoner did not have an opportunity of hearing it all beforehand.

The whole of Detective Perdue's evidence was read over, to show exactly what took place.

Mr. Justice Irving declined, however, to reserve the case, saying that, while his anxiety throughout the trial was to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt, yet he had never undertaken to reserve the case, and he was still of the same opinion as before.

Mr. Powell intimated that, as provided in the code in such a case, he might apply to the attorney-general for leave to apply to the Full court to be allowed to appeal.

Mr. Gregory then moved for sentence. Upon the court asking if the prisoner had anything to say before sentence was passed, Mr. Powell directed attention to the fact that the verdict of the jury disclosed that they believed that the prisoner had received provocation, and what she did was done in the heat of passion. He reminded the court, too, of the strong recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Justice Irving, in pronouncing sentence, said that the law contained in punishment to give an example that would have a deterrent effect upon others, and he must bear in mind, in giving sentence, that it should be such that, by the memory of her sufferings, she would be prevented from again offending. The jury had, in considering the evidence, disbelieved Kingsland's and Atkinson's stories, and in this he agreed with them. The jury had accepted the statement made by the prisoner to Detective Perdue. The jury had considered that the words Kincaid used had transported the prisoner with rage, roused all that was vicious in her, and the man's death was possibly the natural outcome. On the other hand, the prisoner knew the kind of man she was living with, and his life was necessarily taken for the jury said that the killing had not been in self-defence. The man's life could not have been taken without some cunning on the part of the prisoner. The wound was suddenly given. The prisoner had herself said Kincaid's head was on one side when she struck. The wound was a perfectly straight one, and could not have been made by a woman on a man so much more powerful than she was; had she not taken him by surprise; the depth of the cut showed that it was the blow. The penalty inflicted by the court was that the prisoner be confined within the penitentiary for five years.

The woman will probably be sent to Kingston penitentiary eventually, as there is no permanent matron at the Westminster penitentiary.

AN UNEASY SKULL.

That Dried Up Relic That Has Caused
"Heaps of Trouble" Lately.

The Indian skull picked up in Alberni Canal a short time ago and which for a while was supposed to be a relic of a murder, has turned out to be a hoodoo on the man who first picked it up. The skull was Mr. A. J. McCauley's, who, it will be remembered, secured the skull near Deadman's island as a specimen, and afterwards threw it into the waters of the Alberni Canal. Yesterday on the information of Mr. J. W. McKay, of the Indian office, Mr. McCauley was summoned before Mr. E. Pearson, J.P., charged with desecrating an Indian grave, by carrying away the skull. Mr. McCauley explained how he came by the skull and said he had no idea that the place he found it was an Indian grave, nor had he any intention of desecrating it. He was fined \$10 and costs.

A Neighbourly Row.—There was a harvest home festival out at Metehosin a little while ago that had its sequel in the provincial police court yesterday. The festivities at the harvest home included a generous spread at which the neighboring farmers and their friends were to enjoy themselves. It seems that, as happens sometimes, there was not room for all at the first table, and only those who were specially invited were expected to take the cream off the milk so to speak. However, young James Arden was not of those chosen, but he got to the first table all the same. This caused Mr. S. Royce to remonstrate and he called Arden a clown. This naturally incensed Arden, and when Mr. Royce, during next day, Arden, who happened to have a shot gun in his hand, told Mr. Royce to pull up and then informed him that if he made and reflections upon him again he would go for him. As a result Mr. Royce had Mr. Arden summoned to the provincial police court and endeavored to have him bound over to keep the peace. On investigation, however, Magistrate Maerac decided that it was simply a little neighborly quarrel and that Mr. Royce was in no danger. Consequently the case was dismissed.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

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WINTER
Dress Goods,
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WHITE HOUSE

We are showing the newest
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JACKETS
Come and inspect while the
assortment is complete.

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Mining

TEXADA ISLAND.

Thomas Johnson, a mining man of Ellensburg, Wash., who is well known all over the Sound country, interviewed in Tacoma, reports mining matters as looking up in different parts of the Northwest. He has properties on Texada island and has just succeeded, he says, in bonding two of them to an English syndicate for \$10,000. "Texada island is about eighty miles north of Vancouver Island," said he, "I understand that the Old Iron mine on the island has been sold by its owners, Goodall, Perkins & Co., the Union Iron Works, and English bondholders to Rockefeller. If the report is true the deal involved hundreds of thousands of dollars. I was told last fall that the company were holding the mine for \$750,000. The mine is a hill of ore, which is situated on tide-water, and the largest ship that sails can anchor near it. For years it has been worked as an iron mine, but the iron was only a cropping of covering. As it was mined deeper copper became so plentiful that it was difficult to work the iron. Last summer a shaft was sunk which proved to a certainty that the hill was an enormous copper mine, which would assay fully 30 per cent. If the property has changed hands, there will probably be more active development there in the future than there has been in the past."

ALBERNI CONSOLIDATED.

The Alberni mill stage arrived last evening, and among the passengers were Mr. W. B. Garrard, a mining man of Alberni. Mr. Garrard, speaking to a Free Press representative this morning, said very little was known in and around Alberni concerning the clean-up of the Alberni Consolidated mine last Saturday. The management is careful in making statements, and little or nothing can be learned excepting the fact that the clean-up was eminently satisfactory in every respect. It is rumored that the mine has been sold and the first payment of \$50,000 paid. During the change of ownership the mine has been temporarily closed. From another source we learn that a mineralogist has carefully examined the property, says it has every indication of proving itself to be one of the most valuable mining properties on the Pacific coast, and will compare favorably with the famous Treadwell mine, of Alaska. A practical miner is responsible for corroborating the above highly complimentary remarks on the Consolidated.—Nanaimo Free Press.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Man of Many Robberies Given a
Hearing Yesterday.

James Weston, arrested on Wednesday for a series of robberies, showed by his actions in the police court yesterday that his knowledge of the proceedings was not making his debut before a police magistrate. The evidence against him was straight and strong and all he offered as a defence was that the goods found in his possession had been given him and that it had not been proved that he had been seen around the places broken into. There was one weak point in the defence, Weston giving different names for the man who, he alleged, had given him the goods, his memory playing him false. He was therefore committed for trial on three charges of theft, a fourth for breaking and entering Calvary Baptist church and a fifth for carrying concealed weapons. The clothing and other articles stolen from Mr. D. R. Irvine's residence, Hayward avenue, Victoria West, were valued at \$150, only part of which were recovered; the watch stolen from Fred Paine, of the outer wharf, valued at \$30; the goods stolen from R. S. Merritt, of Victoria West, valued at \$35; and the silver goblets stolen from Calvary Baptist church, were all recovered. Weston will come up in the Speedy Trials court this morning for election.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
RECOMMEND DR. A. W. CHASE'S
OINTMENT.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health, February 10th, says:—"Among the proprietary medicines deserving recognition is Dr. Chase's Ointment as a remedy for all the eccentric skin eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seem to baffle the skillful medical attendant."

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits with extra pants from \$1.50 per suit upwards. P. Williams & Co.

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"NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN!"
"DON'T YOU THINK IT?"

WATERPROOFS
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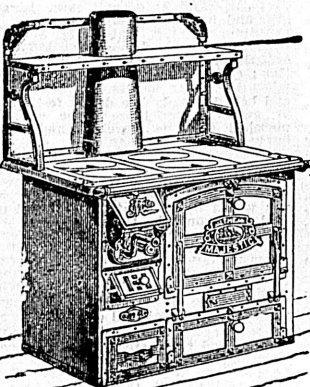
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THE WESTSIDE. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

New Silver and Silver Plate

Good plate is a lasting possession which never wears out or looks poor. Inferior goods of this kind are better unbought. We handle only the best wares that are made, and have just opened some new patterns in tea services, entree dishes, cake baskets, &c.

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The Majestic Range

Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheapside and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heat a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood. Sole agents—

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THE VERY BEST FAMILY FLOUR

on the market. Hungarian—XXXX—Best Pastry—Strong Bakers.

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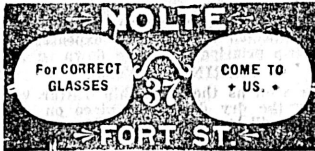
WEILER BROS.

Look Carefully Through This List:

Grenadine Muslins. Fancy Canvas.
Coin Spot " Venetian Stripes.
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Fine White " and a line of

Sample Pairs in Portiere Curtains

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TALKING MACHINES.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS.

GRAPHOPHONES in handsome carrying cases, aluminum, supphie reproducer, horn and hearing tubes, \$15.00.

A delight to every member of the household. Come! Hear it!

F. W. NOLTE, Agent,
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Special

Watches in Solid Silver Cases, Warranted ten years, \$5, for this month only.

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PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer

the world ever produced, on draught at the

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The cosiest, cleanest and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes.

"FOUR CROWN"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

THE CURSE OF INDIA.

Official Favoritism in High Places—Promotion, Like Kissing, Goes by the Rules of Favor.

London Mail.
At the head of the supreme government of India stands the Viceroy; and the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor occupies the same position in each presidency or province. Associated with these chiefs or premiers are members of council, or, as they may be termed, cabinet ministers. They are either selected in England, or, and this the more frequently chosen in India, from among the secretaries.

Provinces under lieutenant-governors lack this intermediate stage; the official hierarchy descends straight from the premier to the secretary. The secretaries are the heads of the departments, and in this capacity the real patrons of the province. In the world of officialdom which constitutes Anglo-India their power and influence are enormous. Secretaries have under-secretaries, who aspire to succeed their elders through efflux of time, or by direct promotion.

These, then, are the high orders of an Indian administration, with the exception mentioned: (1) Viceroy, Governor or Lieutenant-Governor; (2) Members of Council; (3) Secretaries or heads of Departments, with under-secretaries "devilling" for them.

When the plains in summer become like unto a fiery furnace seven times heated, the viceroy, the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the secretaries and the under-secretaries migrate to the hills, where the air blows perennially. Simla, Darjeeling, Naini Tal, Mahabeshwar and Ootacamund are the names of the summer resorts of the different governments. Burma has recently discovered Maymya, which, when the railway reaches it, promises to be a worthy rival of the official mountain residences across the bay.

This annual exodus to the hills has been frequently inveighed against. It is not likely to be discontinued. Common-sense is all in favor of a cool climate in which the highest work of the state may be carried on.

A post in the hills during the hot weather is the ambition of the great majority of officials. A precious privilege it carries with it, for the married man is his avoidance of that annual disruption of family ties which is almost a necessity while his duties keep him in the plains. If he cannot himself go to the hills he must send his wife and family there.

Here then is the kernel of that official favoritism which is the curse of India; men and women scheming for seats on the mountain side. Secretaries are human; when their good favors are justified for it is perhaps not unnatural that they should be ridiculously high in the estimation of their inferiors. They are, after all, largely a matter of private opinion, and in the East private opinion is all powerful.

There is no public opinion in India. You men of every profession and of all shades of thought. Were the subject worth pursuing, abundant evidence could be adduced to prove the statement. One instance—an impersonal one—may be given. Before the Bombay riots last spring, public opinion declared that the native population was in a dangerous ferment. The government, instructed privately, denied it. So it came about that while the secretary of state was pooh-poohing in the House of Commons, on the strength of private opinion, all India was in a state of commotion. The public opinion had declared to be imminent, was raging in Bombay. This exemplifies the futility of public opinion in respect to eventualities. It is even more impotent as regards the acts of men in high places.

"As it is in the beginning,
So is now official slinking,
And shall be evermore."

A common place, but straight-fung, as Mr. Kipling's words always are, so that they stick. The rhyme haunts one in India. Evermore! Must official slinking be evermore?

Were thieving not felony, and were petty larceny considered a good joke in our particular set, few of us would remain honest men. So, may we take it, as long as a legal offense is not committed, and public protests are not weighty, let us let the flourish in India, and the pleasant places and rich rewards be given not to men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, but to those possessing influential friends, agreeable social qualities, or fascinating wives.

The district officer, be he magistrate, engineer, doctor, policeman, or forest officer, who stays at his post in the plains through all weathers, who slaves night and day, with famine, cholera, or malaria raging around him, who breaks down with fever and has to go, if death does not previously bring relief, has nothing to look forward to. He may perhaps find his name grouped with a dozen others at the end of a minute, when made of spirits he never touched in India. He preferred water, tea, coffee and cocoa he of course drank when he could get them.

He is absurd to argue the value of any diet for soldiers on campaign. With them it is the survival of the fittest. There is no healthier occupation than marching and fighting battles, bar bullets and bayonets, swords and shell.

FOLLOWED HUSBAND'S ADVICE.
"I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of salt rheum. I began taking it and it made me feel like a new woman." Mrs. Robert McAffee, Deerhurst, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

IS THE BOOT-BLACK A NUISANCE?
Sir: The decision of the council at their last meeting that boot-black stands shall be removed from our streets seems altogether uncalled for at the present time. While we are anxious to have our streets present as neat and as clean an appearance as possible, and will gladly welcome any move to bring about such, we do not think that the reformation should be commenced by depriving hard-working, honest fellows of their means of a living. The boot-black does not encourage loafing; it interferes with his business; he is not the dandy and has to polish off his customers quickly in order to realize anything at the end of the day. As a rule, the boot-black is unobtrusive, and attends solely to his business; then why remove him? It is the dry goods boxes which encumber the sidewalks on all of our principal streets, especially Government and Johnson. A merchant should not be allowed to trespass upon the limited space allotted to pedestrians. The removal of the boot-black is a necessary step. Remove the boxes, forbid loitering on street corners, but don't worry the unoffending boot-black.

SHINE AT HOME.
While (who has eaten his piece of cake as fast as possible)—I say, Ethel, let's play managery. I'll be the monkey and you feed me with your cake.

Official favoritism is working serious harm to the administration. The rapid retirement of senior officials directly they can claim their pensions, obliges posts of great responsibility to be held by officers with much too brief experience. The fall of the republic has no doubt something to say of their vetirements, but the columns of the Anglo-Indian press testify there is a feeling of discouragement and despair abroad among members of the civil service outside the secretariat coteries.

An officer who has spent twenty years in the districts, and has seen the world, and knows thoroughly their needs and grievances, realizes there is no use in his waiting for a high office of government if he has never been an under-secretary or secretary. So the governor.

This flight of officials just at this time when their services are most valuable to

the country, cannot go on indefinitely without a crash. The pen may be mightier than the sword, but India cannot be governed by ready pens. This is what the present regime is coming to. Red tape and ready pens.

The under-secretary is sucked on minutes and wound on regulations. By the time he attains the full stature of a secretary he has acquired a morbid contempt of any man who cannot write interminably on any subject.

If we are not careful a day will come when the pens are broken and the tape rent. On that day other things besides tape will run red in India.

USES IT IN HIS PRACTICE.

The excellence of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is appreciated by the physician as well as by the general public. Here is what Dr. G. P. Sylvester, Toronto, says of it: "I have been using Abbey's Effervescent Salt in my practice for some time, and find it one of the most pleasant and efficient laxatives I have ever used. To the weak and irritable stomach it is soothing, and overcomes any acidity that may exist. I have no doubt it will be very useful in many forms of rheumatism and gout, assisting to neutralize the uric acid and also help to eliminate it. I will continue to prescribe it on all occasions where it appears suitable."

Since its introduction into Canada, Abbey's Effervescent Salt has won its way here, as elsewhere, on its sterling merits. All druggists sell this wonderful health-giving preparation at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

FOOD OF ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

Tommy Atkins Takes Whatever Comes and Thrives on It.

London Mail.
Vendians claim that their diet is best for the soldier on campaign. They point to the tolls made by the Nile's swollen flood and the crowning victory of Omar, the British soldier, who, with a little or no meat, look at his achievements, then turn vegetarian. The logic sounds good, but the argument is faulty. Robert's great march (Kabul to Kandahar) was done mostly on biscuit and bad water, but this is not diet to be recommended for its staying powers.

Sergeant Smart, late of the Seventy-second Highlanders, does sentry-go now in Commissioner's uniform at the binding of the Bond street—where the old man lives. Smart the name, smart the man. He wears four medals but seldom seen on one breast—the Afghan, with many clasps, and the Egyptian, and the two stars, Kandahar and the Khedive's.

"When a soldier is on active service," the Sergeant said, "he gets that fit that he doesn't mind what he eats. He does eat, and he doesn't care. He's hungry, and he takes whatever comes. From the time we left Kabul till we reached Herat, we lived mostly on biscuit. I didn't eat twice as much as I did when I was in the army. There were two halves of a day when the army bakers set up their ovens and baked bread. We didn't feed the worst of meat during those three weeks. We marched and we marched, and we were happy. We were all well."

"On the day we reached Herat, we had a bit of food all day. At Peshawar Kot we started off long before it was light. We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over, we knocked on the top of the hill. I didn't eat anything all that day. There were rations in my haversack, but I never thought of them. Nor did I seem to feel the want of any grub. You see, I didn't eat a bit of food all day. At Peshawar Kot we started off long before it was light. We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over, we knocked on the top of the hill. I didn't eat anything all that day. There were rations in my haversack, but I never thought of them. Nor did I seem to feel the want of any grub. You see, I didn't eat a bit of food all day. At Peshawar Kot we started off long before it was light. We climbed those steep hills up among the trees, and after the fighting was over, we knocked on the top of the hill. I didn't eat anything all that day. 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FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Tables, Fire Alarm and Letter Boxes, Etc.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Steamer Island leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 p.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.
Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 a.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 6 a.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.
Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf on Monday and Wednesday at 6 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.
Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning with the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.
Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway, Wrangell and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Catch leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and way ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.
Steamer Willapa leaves C.P.N. wharf for Alberni, Port Alberni and way ports at 8 p.m. on October 7th and 14th; and for Alberni, Cape Scott and way ports at 8 p.m. on October 20th.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
For Nanaimo, Wellington and Intermediate points, trains leave E. & N. station, Store street, daily at 9 a.m., and arrive at Victoria at 12:45 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria on Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m., and arrives at Victoria at 8 p.m.

For Saanichton and Sidney trains leave V. & S. station, Hillside avenue, daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and arrive at Victoria at 9:08 a.m. and 6 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., and arrive at 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.
To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door and let it remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire bells are connected with telephone 538.

2-Birdsge Walk and Superior street, James Bay.

4-Curt and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

6-Michigan and Menzies street, James Bay.

8-Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.

10-Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.

12-Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.

14-Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.

16-Vancouver and Berdette avenue.

18-Douglas and Humboldt streets.

20-Humboldt and Rupert streets.

22-Fort and Government streets.

24-Yates and Wharf streets.

26-Johnson and Government streets.

28-Douglas street, between Fort and Government streets.

30-No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.

32-View and Blanchard streets.

34-Yates and Cook streets.

36-Yates and Fernwood streets.

38-Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.

40-Cadboro and Richmond roads.

42-Quandra and Pandora streets.

44-Chatham and Blanchard streets.

46-Caledonia and Cook streets.

48-Spring Ridge.

50-Douglas and Discovery streets.

52-Government and Princess streets.

54-Kings road and Second street.

56-Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.

58-Oaklands Fire Hall.

60-Cornwall and Store streets.

62-Discovery and Store streets.

64-John and Bridge streets.

66-Catharine street, Victoria West.

68-Springfield ave. and Esplanade road.

70-Douglas street and Burnside road.

POSTAL INFORMATION.
The post office general delivery is open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry ticket from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:

Cor. Store and Discovery streets.

Cor. Government and Douglas streets.

Cor. Quandra and Pandora avenue.

Cor. Quandra and Pioneer streets.

Cor. Carr and Niagara streets.

Cor. Douglas and Pandora streets.

Cor. Fernwood road and Yates street.

Cor. Cook and Fort streets.

Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.

Cor. Montreal and Quebec streets.

Cor. Macleure and Collinson street.

Cor. Vancouver and Richardson streets.
Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.
Cor. Kings road and Second street.
Cor. Bridge and John streets.
Cor. St. Lawrence and Simcoe streets.
Cor. Oak and Cadboro Bay roads.

Richard Hotel.
The public are cautioned against posting anything but letters in the street letter boxes, as the forcing of newspapers, etc., prevents letters from being safely deposited in the box. Collections are made from letter boxes at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. in time for despatch by the principal mails. Letters with valuable contents must not be posted in letter boxes, but should be taken to post office, and receipt obtained therefor.

On Sunday there is only one collection from the boxes, at 9 p.m.

There is a general delivery throughout the city twice daily, commencing at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICE HOURS.
City Hall.—The offices of the various departments at the city hall are open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Public Library.—The hours at the public library at the city hall are 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Provincial Departments.—Office hours for the public at the departments in the parliament buildings are from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when they close at 1 p.m.

Court House.—Registrar's office is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p.m.

The Land Registry office opens at 9:30 a.m., the closing hour being 4 p.m., except on Saturday, when it is 1 p.m.

Federal Offices.—The customs house and postal exchange office are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when the closing hour is 1 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO FLEET.
Steamer. Due. Sails.
Umatilla Oct 20 Oct 26
Queen Oct 25 Oct 31
Walla Walla Oct 15 Oct 21

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.
Steamer. Due. Sails.
Warrimoo Oct 20 Oct 26
Aorangi Nov 5 Nov 17
Mowera Dec 3 Dec 15

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.
Steamer. Due from Orient.
Rijoun Maru Nov. 2
Kinshu Maru Dec. 2
Yanaguchi Maru Dec. 30
(Calling inward only.)

C.P.R. ASIATIC LINE.
Steamer. Due. Sails.
Empress of India Dec. 14
Empress of Japan Oct. 10 Nov. 7
Empress of China Nov. 10 Dec. 5

NORTHERN PACIFIC ASIATIC LINE.
Steamer. Due. Sails.
Tacoma Oct. 15 Oct. 23
Victoria Oct. 22 Oct. 30
Olympic Nov. 19 Nov. 27
Glenogle Nov. 26 Dec. 4

ALASKAN LINERS.
Steamer. Due. Sails.
Amur, in port.
City of Seattle Oct. 21 Oct. 14
Josiah Oct. 23 Oct. 13
Dirigo Oct. 23 Oct. 6
Danube Oct. 11 Oct. 15
Queen City Oct. 21 Oct. 11
Cottage City Oct. 13 Oct. 17
Al-Ki Oct. 22 Oct. 22
City of Topeka Oct. 8 Oct. 12
Horsa laid up.

MERCHANTMAN.
At Victoria.
Celtic Monarch, British ship, 1,982 tons; Capt. Morrison.
Australia, British bark, 1,935 tons; Capt. Kroff.
At Moodyville.
British steamship Lombard, 1,658 tons; Capt. W. Hulse; loading for Newchang, China.
Norwegian steamship Ragmor, 1,117 tons; Capt. H. Linderman; loading for Newchang.

American bark Semholle, 1,322 tons; Capt. Taylor; loading for Adelaide.
Chilian bark Santa Rosa, 428 tons; Capt. Paya; loading for Guayaquil.

British bark Rose, 793 tons; Capt. Garlick; loading for Fremantle.
British bark Empire, 1,019 tons; Capt. Kerks; loading for Fremantle.

American ship Bendixsen; loading for Sydney.
American bark Carrollton, Capt. Jones; 1,390 tons.

At Chemalmus.
American bark Charles F. Crocker, 703 tons; Capt. Pitt; loading for Sydney.
British bark Nanaimo, 307 tons; Capt. Roberts; loading for Shanghai.

American bk. Refus E. Woods, 1,332 tons; Capt. McLeod; loading for Melbourne.
American schooner W. A. Bowdler, 695 tons; Capt. Fergus; loading for Adelaide.

At Hastings.
British ship Penthesilea, 1,603 tons; Capt. Mason; loading for Capetown.
American ship Kennebec, 2,127 tons; Capt. Lewis; loading for South Africa.

British bark Elsie, Capt. Harkin; loading for China.
American schooner John D. Talbot; loading for Australia.

British bark Gartmore, 1,625 tons; Capt. Carrance; loading for Iquique.

At Departure Bay.
American ship Lewis Walsh, 1,433 tons; Capt. Gammous; loading for San Francisco.

American bark Chas. B. Kenny, 1,014 tons; Capt. Anderson; loading for Honolulu.

American ship Occidental, 1,410 tons; Capt. Bennett; loading for Honolulu.

American ship Two Brothers, 1,263 tons; Capt. Wilson; loading for San Francisco.

At Nanaimo.
American bark Ceylon, 617 tons; Capt. Cathoon; loading for Honolulu.

British steamship Wellington, 1,267 tons; Capt. Salmon; loading for San Francisco.

British steamship Bristol, 1,274 tons; Capt. McIntyre; loading for San Francisco.

At Comox.
American ship Glory of the Seas, 1,539 tons; Capt. Freeman; loading for San Francisco.

On the Fraser.
British ship Blythwood, 1,493 tons; Capt. Dixon.

British ship Acamas, 1,715 tons; Capt. Nelson; awaiting salmon cargo.

German ship Atlanta, Capt. Dunner; 1,057 tons; loading for Liverpool, on account of Turner, Beeton & Co.

British ship Hala; loading salmon, on account of H. Bell-Irving & Co.

For British Columbia.
Perry Cross, Br. bk., 1,399 tons; from Cardiff with coal.

Riverside, Br. ship, 1,500 tons; from Liverpool, with general cargo.

Drumbrun, Br. ship, 1,773 tons; Capt. Spurring; from London, with general cargo.

David Morgan, Br. bk., 1,515 tons; Capt. McMillan; to load salmon.

Melrose, American bark, Capt. Peterson; from Santa Rosalia, via San Francisco.

James Nesmith, American s.s., 1,633 tons; Capt. McLeod; on way from St. Michael; to load coal for San Francisco.

Charters.
Celtic Race, Br. ship, 1,783 tons; chartered by Robert Ward & Co. to replace the Sea King in loading salmon for the United Kingdom.

Sea King, 1,301 tons; chartered by R. P. R. Thet & Co. to load at Nanaimo for Honolulu.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE TIMES ON YUKON.

(Continued from page 7.)

working of the mines in a double sense. The rates of transportation which have been quoted apply to Bonanza and Eldorado, of which the furthest mines are hardly more than 25 miles from Dawson. For Dominion and Sulphur, which are 50 and 40 miles distant, the rates would be more than doubled. The facility of feeding the pack animals, causing the proportion to rise with distance. For a man to pay \$100 for the carriage alone of his year's goods is heavy. If he has to pay from \$300 to \$400 the charge may be said to be prohibitive. The miner who packs his own goods would suffer in an equal proportion, for the man who loses two days in coming to Dawson from Bonanza would lose four in coming from Sulphur or Dominion. Hence the attempt to push supplies during the summer under present conditions of transportation into any distant mine must be regarded as impracticable, and men will not hire themselves to work on any distant mine if they are to supply, as the custom is, their own provisions. It may be accepted as one of the conditions which govern the distribution of mining activity in this district that neither food nor labor can be obtained on any mine situated at a distance from centres of supply, unless that mine has been stocked during the winter months. Winter is the season for land locomotion in this country, and one result of the difficulties attendant on summer transportation is that under present conditions a year must usually be expected to elapse between the discovery and development of districts, however rich, which have to be reached by land outside a 25-mile range of Dawson. Dawson itself, as a centre of distribution, must, on the contrary, draw its supplies from the outer world while the waterways are open during the summer. The freezing of the rivers cuts off Dawson from the world to almost the same extent as the thawing of the creeks at present cuts off the mines from Dawson. This alternation of opportunities presents a very probable second cause of delay, which may have to be reckoned with should the field come to be worked systematically with imported mining machinery.

The difficulty and expense of transportation must also be held to account for the extreme discomfort of the conditions of daily life. It is not easy to convey to the civilized mind a picture of life as it is carried on when the ordinary commodities which we are accustomed to regard as necessities are judged by the simple standard of avoirdupois. No body possesses anything which is heavy. The best private houses are log cabins, of which the internal fittings would be despised by an English laborer. Household furniture consists almost exclusively of a pair of blankets and a wooden cot or bunk, made of four pieces of wood with a bit of canvas stretched across for a mattress. A light sheet-iron stove measuring about 12 in. by 24 in., with a few utensils of tin or aluminum, serves for kitchen and pantry. Settled establishments usually possess a table, but chairs are an unknown luxury. Household linen is only remembered as a reminiscence of the "outside." Hospitable little dinners are exchanged with an outfit of three tin plates and a mug and a pail of water into which to dip them; and the serious dishes which are served by an accomplished camp hand from the fire of a Yukon stove gives matter for reflection, did they know of it, to the cooks of London and Paris. But natural talent of this sort is the exception, and the contrast between the wealth which men have come to seek and the extremities of poverty in which they are content to live is striking. These extremities of discomfort are in many cases unnecessary, and are without doubt the cause of much of the illness and of the high death rate of the district. They are partly caused by fatigue of the heavy manual labor in which some of the men are engaged, partly by the rough native habits of the majority, partly by the absence of all civilized conveniences. They are also partly the reason why Dawson still remains a town of men. The general home-sickness of the more respectable men is frankly expressed, but the men who are most appreciative of the comforts of home are precisely those who will bring their wives into the country until the conditions of transportation are such as to permit of bringing with them the accompaniments of decent household life. The need for the presence of women in their best capacity as home-makers is obviously great, but under present conditions only those specially adapted by habits of courage, activity, and good temper should cope with the difficulties of the position. To these every reasonable consideration would be readily accorded, and they would find little to feed. Some few have already joined their husbands. Their presence renders it more possible for others to follow, and it will not, probably, be long before a general change in this respect modifies the entire aspect of life on the gold fields.

At present the mines are worked almost exclusively by hand labor, the largest of them employing in the busy season from 10 to 30 and 40 men. As may be expected, the conditions of life, the hardships to be endured, the distance from civilization, and the cost of living are not without effect on the price of labor. The average wage on the mines last year was from \$15 to \$20 or from \$23 to \$24 a day. This year it has fallen to a dollar an hour for manual labor, which, with a ten-hour shift, gives \$10

or \$22 a day, for unskilled labor, rising to \$22 10s. and \$23 for more experienced hands. With labor at this price it might have been supposed that labor-saving appliances would have been in request. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the sluice boxes and a few small wheels, there is scarcely one in use upon the mines. The ground is stripped by hand, the bed rock is broken, lifted, and, in some instances, washed by hand. In one or two of the pits, where the bed rock is too deep below the sluice boxes for one man's shovel to lift it to their level, the primitive expedient has been adopted of erecting a platform to which he shovels the dirt, another man on the platform gives it a second lift, and, if necessary, a third lift into the sluice boxes. As each of these men is drawing wages at a rate varying from about \$700 to \$1,000 a year, the saving which might be effected by the substitution of a single hoisting apparatus worked by horse or steam power is not difficult to calculate. The operations of mining from the surface are so simple that there is scarcely one which could not be easily performed by machinery, of which the first cost of installation, even under present conditions of transportation, would be relatively trivial. To see men employed at \$22 a day to scrub stones with a scrubbing brush strikes the observer as almost comic. The cost of from 20 to 30 men—at an average of \$1,000 a year apiece—adds a serious item to the expenses of working. With the help of suitable machinery three to five men could probably do that which is required on the claim, and several claims were amalgamated and worked under one management an even smaller relative number would suffice. The steps in economy already achieved by the introduction of a few appliances which have been illustrated are as follows: One man washing in the old primitive method with a gold pan can wash from 75 to 100 pans a day; one man rocking with the well-known Californian rocker will wash from 200 to 300 pans a day; one man shovelling into a sluice or box will wash from 750 to 1,000 pans a day. The further development which might be effected by the introduction of hydraulic machinery has yet to be proved upon these fields. It needs no demonstration in the circumstances that dirt which it would not pay to mine under the present conditions might give handsome returns if brought to the sluice boxes by machinery.

This opens a question of the utmost importance to the development of the Klondike fields—namely, whether there is here any sufficient promise of return for the investment of capital on a well-organized business basis. The question will no doubt be laid before London capitalists this autumn, when some of the richest of the mine owners are likely to go to England with the view of placing their claims upon the London market. Individual cases must stand for consideration on their merits, and a danger to be avoided will be the over-capitalization of properties based on calculations of their present yield. It must be borne in mind that it is in all cases the richest part of the pay streaks which has attracted the attention of "hay-makers," and the prospects of scientific mining must not be calculated on the same basis of operations. Apart from individual cases, the general case is open to discussion. The country has been spoken of hitherto as a "poor man's country." The description is not altogether incorrect, for without doubt the poor man must find one. The fact that a record claim has a chance of early returns, which enable him with the proceeds of his first labor to undertake the expenses of further development. The country so far has itself furnished the capital for all that has been done. Not the idle crowd of Dawson main street is there to testify, there are causes which operate—even with wages at their present rate—to prevent the poor man from growing rich as easily as might be supposed. Before he can work a claim the poor man must find one. The climate and with the means of transportation which have been described this is not quite so simple a matter as it may sound. The known creeks in the neighborhood of Dawson have been staked, and prospecting with good hope of success had to be carried on at a distance. The man who cannot afford to have his goods packed for him must carry everything he needs—tent, blankets, and provisions—on his back. To take more than sufficient for a week is almost impossible to transport out as far as 30 or 40 miles from Dawson involves a heavy two-days' walk. Two days must be allowed for the return walk to Dawson before provisions are exhausted and only two out of six remain for the work of prospecting. This involves heavy digging, and it is evident that nearly nothing can be done in so short a time. A hole may be carried down 10 feet, 12 feet or 20 feet, only to find blank and begin again. Before a man, wearied with the heavy trudge from Dawson, has had time to look round he is started out and must return for more provisions. The hardships of prospecting under these conditions are terrific. The average man cannot face them. To render prospecting effective it is necessary to remain in neighborhood for some time to observe the features of the country and to continue to sink shafts in likely spots until pay is found. For this purpose it is necessary to be provided with supplies in greater quantity than men can carry, and money is needed to fit out a prospecting expedition. This is not the only cause which interferes with the prospecting of the country by individuals. Under the present system of administration there are difficulties connected with the recording and securing of the claims which do not properly belong to this section of the subject, but which operate very seriously to discourage individual enterprise.

In all these respects it must be recognized that the country does not differ in the ordinary sense a poor man's field. It may, in fact, be said that the conditions of life in the Klondike fields are too difficult for the ordinary man to attempt to deal with on the best terms by the individual. The country is in places so rich that, in spite of drawbacks, he very often makes his fortune, but a far greater number of larger fortunes would in all probability be made under the operation of some reasonably organized system of procedure. Not only would the ground which is already open be worked on a more profitable basis, but the obstacles which now interfere with the thorough and systematic prospecting of the field would be readily overcome. Companies otherwise engaged in working claims upon the spot might fit out prospecting parties on a system of part interest in all finds, and maintain their supplies until the examination of any likely field had been thoroughly completed. There are numbers of honest and active men suitable for employment in such parties, and willing to work for their share in the prospective interest, who are unable to face the financial responsibility and the difficulties attendant upon the organization of a system for themselves. The advantage of expert advice could then be obtained on the districts in which gold is most likely to be found, and science, capital,

and labor should each find profit in their association.

Until some organized system of prospecting has been carried out it is difficult to speak with any approach to certainty of the permanency of the prospects offered by the field. Estimates of the time which it will take to work out what is now in sight vary so widely as to run from five to 50 years. I find, however, that it is, as a rule, the men of the longest experience who give the most favorable opinion of the future. The "maker's" view is that with his present system of working and taking only what he considers worth having he will work his claim out in about five years. Therefore, he estimates that the field may last five years. The more scientific miner sees that when the "grubber" has done with his claim it may still be worth buying and working, in conjunction with the hill claims which adjoin it, from end to end over again. The old-timers also are much impressed with the evidently wide extent of the gold deposits. They do not think that the field will be finished so simple as when Hunker, Eldorado, Dominion, and Sulphur have yielded all their gold. They attribute the comparative restriction of the working area is a very large degree to the difficulties attendant upon transportation and supply, and look to an improvement in this respect, combined with a good system of prospecting, to provide for the opening of new creeks as fast as capital can work out the old.

There is, indeed, no reason why the means of local transportation and supply and the communication with the outer world should not be very rapidly improved. The construction of reasonably good trails to some of the more populous mining centres by a government which is drawing a large revenue from mining returns can only be a question of time. Already, as I have shown in a former paper, the means of communication with the outer world have brought the journey to the base of civilization within a fortnight. More than one steam shipping company has boats upon the waterways, and competition may be trusted still further to reduce the time, the expense, and the inconvenience of the journey. The most urgent need of the country at the present moment is a telegraph line. To bring one in from Ashcroft, on the western side of the Rocky Mountains ought to be a matter of no overwhelming difficulty. From that point at which connection would be made with the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, a fairly good trail runs for about 750 miles to the head of Teslin lake. From Teslin to Dawson the distance is less than 600 miles, and it is assumed that for the whole of this second division the line could be laid as a cable in the waterways, thus eliminating the danger of forest fires, which is the principal cause of the delay in the construction of the line. The total distance would be about 1,300 miles, and the line would serve the purpose of tapping the mining centres of Cariboo, Omineca, and Cassiar on its way to the Klondike. The construction of a telegraph line must, no doubt, be held to depend in some measure on the prospect of permanency offered by the field. Were it to serve no other than an administrative purpose it might wisely be counted as one of the most useful and effective instruments of government. The satisfactory administration of a country in which great wealth has been suddenly developed is in fact impossible without the existence of some means of ready and inexpensive communication with the outer world.

It is a deplorable fact that the administration of the Klondike district and the relations which exist between the representatives of the government and the public are almost everything to be desired. The population remains, as a whole, orderly and law-abiding, but it is an ever and emphatically expressed anticipation of changes, which, to give satisfaction, must include within their operations, both the system and the personnel. To put the position as plainly as it is daily and hourly stated on the mining fields, in the streets of Dawson, there is a widely prevalent conviction that not only the laws are bad, but the men through which they are administered are corrupt, and with the means of transportation which have been described this is not quite so simple a matter as it may sound. The known creeks in the neighborhood of Dawson have been staked, and prospecting with good hope of success had to be carried on at a distance. The man who cannot afford to have his goods packed for him must carry everything he needs—tent, blankets, and provisions—on his back. To take more than sufficient for a week is almost impossible to transport out as far as 30 or 40 miles from Dawson involves a heavy two-days' walk. Two days must be allowed for the return walk to Dawson before provisions are exhausted and only two out of six remain for the work of prospecting. This involves heavy digging, and it is evident that nearly nothing can be done in so short a time. A hole may be carried down 10 feet, 12 feet or 20 feet, only to find blank and begin again. Before a man, wearied with the heavy trudge from Dawson, has had time to look round he is started out and must return for more provisions. The hardships of prospecting under these conditions are terrific. The average man cannot face them. To render prospecting effective it is necessary to remain in neighborhood for some time to observe the features of the country and to continue to sink shafts in likely spots until pay is found. For this purpose it is necessary to be provided with supplies in greater quantity than men can carry, and money is needed to fit out a prospecting expedition. This is not the only cause which interferes with the prospecting of the country by individuals. Under the present system of administration there are difficulties connected with the recording and securing of the claims which do not properly belong to this section of the subject, but which operate very seriously to discourage individual enterprise.

A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE FOR ENGLISHMEN.

proud of the purity of the British system of government, and to be compelled to listen to the platitudinous comments of Americans and foreigners. Apart from the graver charges, there is much dissatisfaction with the imperfections of organization, which are ascribed to the system and the personnel. To put the position as plainly as it is daily and hourly stated on the mining fields, in the streets of Dawson, there is a widely prevalent conviction that not only the laws are bad, but the men through which they are administered are corrupt, and with the means of transportation which have been described this is not quite so simple a matter as it may sound. The known creeks in the neighborhood of Dawson have been staked, and prospecting with good hope of success had to be carried on at a distance. The man who cannot afford to have his goods packed for him must carry everything he needs—tent, blankets, and provisions—on his back. To take more than sufficient for a week is almost impossible to transport out as far as 30 or 40 miles from Dawson involves a heavy two-days' walk. Two days must be allowed for the return walk to Dawson before provisions are exhausted and only two out of six remain for the work of prospecting. This involves heavy digging, and it is evident that nearly nothing can be done in so short a time. A hole may be carried down 10 feet, 12 feet or 20 feet, only to find blank and begin again. Before a man, wearied with the heavy trudge from Dawson, has had time to look round he is started out and must return for more provisions. The hardships of prospecting under these conditions are terrific. The average man cannot face them. To render prospecting effective it is necessary to remain in neighborhood for some time to observe the features of the country and to continue to sink shafts in likely spots until pay is found. For this purpose it is necessary to be provided with supplies in greater quantity than men can carry, and money is needed to fit out a prospecting expedition. This is not the only cause which interferes with the prospecting of the country by individuals. Under the present system of administration there are difficulties connected with the recording and securing of the claims which do not properly belong to this section of the subject, but which operate very seriously to discourage individual enterprise.

CHANNELS FOR INDIVIDUAL BRIBERY.

A half or a quarter interest is frequently quoted as the price at which good claims can be recorded, and scarcely a day passes in which some fresh story does not become current of the number of dollars which it is asserted that some man has made in the unsorted lot or to make good an entrance on business into one of the public offices.

In so far as the evil may be attributed to local causes, the remedy will no doubt be found in the removal of guilty individuals and the opening of communications with the world. A telegraph line, of which one end is in Dawson and the other in Ottawa, combined with a proper mail service, will do more to clear away the possibility of the grosser kind of irregularity than could be effected in any other single agency. Abuses of the sort most frequently complained of have a tendency to develop in communities isolated from the world, as unwholesome springs up in the dark, and the play of healthy public opinion, when it performs the office of light and air. But the sources of dissatisfaction in the Klondike are not wholly local. To some extent the officials of the district are no doubt bearing the brunt of the unpopular laws which it has been their duty to administer. Those to which the strongest exception has been taken are the ordinances providing for the imposition of a

royalty of 10 per cent. upon the gross output of all the mines, and for the reservation to the government of alternate claims in every district staked out by the public. The system under which claims located in a selected district have all to be recorded at one head office is also assumed to be the cause of much of the overcrowding and delay that give rise to abuses in this respect.

THE ROYALTY.

Of 10 per cent. to be collected on the gross output of the mines, without deduction of 10 per cent. for the expenses incurred in the extraction of the output, has only to be seen in operation in order to be condemned. There is no industry in the world which could maintain itself under the imposition of such a tax. On the Bonanza and Eldorado creeks I made a note of the labor bills of four mines of various sizes. Of these two were \$100,000 a year; one was \$50,000 for eight months; another was \$20,000 for a similar period. To meet these sums paid away in wages gold must be taken out of the mine before any profit can be made, but on \$100,000 worth of gold a royalty of \$10,000 must be paid. If, after taking out the amount necessary to meet expenses no more gold should be found, the royalty must be paid out of pocket. In some of the poorer claims this case has actually occurred. One came to my notice of which the total output for a given period was \$21,000, but the cost of working during the period was \$20,000. The owner under the law was not only the loser of \$5,000; he remained the debtor of the government for \$2,000. Specially hard cases are taken into consideration, but this in existing circumstances is not even another channel for irregular procedure.

The direct result of the law has been to arrest the development of the country, by putting a stop to the working of any claim which is not rich enough to attract investors willing to buy and work newly prospected claims. The conviction is, however, widespread that the law will be withdrawn, and mine owners of the richer mines are in the meantime in many cases washing out the gold as is necessary to meet current expenses. Some have gone out of the country, leaving their dumps of pay dirt unworked, thinking it a better investment for their gold to remain in the ground than to be paid out to the government. The Dominion government, next year they hope to take it out either free or with a greatly reduced rate of taxation. At present, as is pointed out by the license mine owner, the producing industry is being driven out of the country by the non-producing population.

While the royalty is the grievance of the mine owner who has property to be taxed, the reservation by the government of alternate claims in every district, which is the grievance of the prospector who desires to obtain property. Even the miners who staked first under the 500 feet regulation for claims are disposed to admit that the reduction of the size of the claims from 500 feet to 250 feet in the general direction of the creek is fair—in order, as one of them expressed it to me, that when a rich discovery is made in a new district as many as possible may get a share of it. But for the government to have the rights of the public only in order to take the whole amount so saved for the government is resented as a gross injustice to the local prospectors who have borne the burden and heat of early development.

These two laws, the timber concessions which have closed the woods near Dawson for felling purposes, thus raising the price of timber to an extravagant figure and threatening a fuel famine for the winter; the limitation placed for local rulings in other matters of material interest, and the abuses prevalent under the whole system suffice to produce a condition of affairs in which the Yukon district feels itself to be corruptly administered and badly governed.

To pass in silence over this element in the situation would be neglect of duty on the part of anyone professing to give a general report of the condition of the country; but under a change is at hand which renders it unnecessary to labor the subject of the need for political reform. Mr. Ogilvie, whose record in this country is well known, and whose name is accepted as the synonym of disinterested integrity, has been appointed to the position of commissioner, and it is understood he will bring with him some modification of the most obnoxious laws. The task which awaits him on his arrival here will be both difficult and delicate. That will endeavor to come with it to the full measure of his ability cannot be doubted, and until he has had time to take command of the situation no fair appreciation of its permanent bearing on the problem of development can be made. Nothing is likely to be of more service to him in his work of reorganization than the opening of communications with the world, and the introduction into the country of interests to the existence of which an honest and effective government is absolutely necessary guarantee. At present the Klondike fields present a condition of affairs in which the wealth of the country has attracted a relatively small body of the active and adventurous men who are engaged in the pursuit of fortune. They are the only producers to the community, and number about 4,000 to 5,000 men. The fruit of their industry has attracted to the country some twenty odd thousand persons more. Of these some are usefully and profitably employed in the various branches of supply and communication and performing the usual functions of merchants and bankers and professional men; some would willingly employ themselves upon the work of prospecting and developing the gold fields, but they are hindered by the difficulties of the conditions attaching to the work in this particular field; a large number are idlers awaiting an opportunity, to whom no inducement short of the spur of actual want would be sufficient to make work acceptable. It is one of the conditions of the country that, under a law more necessary when it was first enacted, every single member of the community is provided with provisions calculated to last for at least a year. The result is that the direct effect of the law has been virtually to pauperize the entire non-producing portion of the community. Nobody is at present obliged to work for a living. Hence, while Dawson swarms with idle men, the price of labor during the ten days a day. These conditions may be held to account in some degree for the proportion of the idle, well-dressed and well-fed crowd which attracts attention as one approaches Dawson. They are evidently abnormal.

The provisions which were brought in will soon be eaten, and the effect, it may be confidently predicted, will be immediately perceptible upon the price of labor. The natural difficulties in the way of prospecting the country are of a nature which no organization, however well developed, can remove. The artificial difficulties created by conditions of administration will be removed, and concurrently with these developments it may be expected that the improvement in the means of communication with the outer world will offer facilities for more readily draining off the useless portion of the community. These are the changes which may be expected to attend the introduction of capital into the country. The wealth and permanency of the mineral fields. If the anticipations of experts are realized with respect to these, there seems no reason why the Yukon district should not soon be counted among the pleasant and prosperous centres of British settlement.

Capital and labor would commingle better if there weren't so many men trying to get capital without labor.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT

Reach Clayoquot After One of the Most Remarkable Voyages on Record.

Down the Yukon From Bennett, Through Behring Sea and Southward to Flatery.

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There is a new story of three men in a boat to be written just as soon as Harry Thompson, Frank Johnston and John Christensen pass through the Golden Gate and into San Francisco harbor, completing a most adventurous voyage of more than seven thousand miles. The adventures they have had, the perils of river and sea and wilderness that they have overcome, the strange discoveries they have made and the lessons they have learned in the great wonderland of the North would crowd a very large book. This is their final destiny, according to the plans of all they propose to tell their story in abstract through the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal. And until they reach San Francisco and the Examiner office, their lips are sealed, and silence is their watchword. Just at present the adventurous three are somewhere between Clayoquot, where they were with the schooner Viva a few days ago, and San Francisco—their determination to complete their voyage as they had begun and so long continued, inducing them to decline Purser Johnston's offer of a passage to Victoria by the Willapa.

It was weeks and months ago when they left Lake Bennett, the literal commencement point of their strange voyage. Here they had put together their boat, 28 feet in length, of galvanized iron, riveted and soldered. They had easy work on the upper river, for Christensen had been there before and knew the tricks and currents of the great northern waterway as a pilot knows his chart.

The White Horse rapids sang and swirled and foamed about the little metal shell, but it plunged safely through, and it was not long before Dawson had the entertainment of the travellers as transient guests. From Dawson it is a long, long drift down to St. Michael, with bars and shallows, float-wood and changing bottom menacing every foot of passage-way.

St. Michael was not, however, to see the voyage ended. The storehouses of the sprawling town at the rivermouth were sought for provisions and equipment, river poles were replaced by stout sea sails, and when the three men in the boat next heard the "Good-bye" and "Good luck" dying away in their wake, the bow of their tried and proven little craft was pointed to the open, and the three men blew salt in the faces of the navigators.

Christensen had resigned the command to Johnston, for while the former knows the river-marks, Johnston is a sailor of the deep water, and the freaks of North Pacific winds and waves are as familiar to him as the boxing of the compass.

Across Behring Sea in an open boat is in itself an experience contained in few lives, yet the passage of the sea home of the seal was not to be the last chapter in the book of the three men's adventures. Unalaska was honored merely with a call for fresh provisions, and then a course was shaped for San Francisco, the voyage being thus resumed late in September.

Two days after part such a gale arose that parallel for it could not be found even in Johnston's experience. The swell and the wind were fair, however, and the boat raced southward at express speed, those aboard realizing that they were but toys of the storm, and could do no more than trust to the favor of the elements.

For days the tempest raged, only to be followed by a second and a third, until on October 2 Johnston, who remained in command of the little boat, finding her with a long oar, for the rudder had gone, found himself racing a big schooner that was also running for safety under double-reefed foresail.

The provisions of the smaller craft had for the most part been washed overboard by this time. Christensen and Thompson were in the bottom of the boat, convinced that their last hour had come; weak with long watching, working and waiting, and indifferent almost as to whether they lived or died. Coming close enough to the schooner to identify her, Johnston found his racing rival to be the schooner Viva, whose skipper, Capt. McFee, hailed that he was making for Clayoquot.

This was a port unknown to Johnston, and he accordingly brought his boat skilfully alongside, and at the first opportunity it and its occupants were taken on board. This was in latitude 50 N., longitude 138 W., or 365 miles west northwest of Cape Flattery.

At Clayoquot the Willapa fell in with the Viva and her guests, and offered the latter passage to Victoria. This they declined, they would refit as quickly as possible, they said, and finish their trip to San Francisco in the same boat and in the same manner they had trusted to so long.

Nor would they disclose any fragment of their story. They were keeping it for the Examiner and the Journal, they declared, and no other paper should have a hint of it in advance.

The Viva will come on to Victoria as soon as she gets fair wind; Johnston, Thompson and Christensen continue on to San Francisco in their open boat. They are not attached members of the Examiner or the Journal staff, but are so friendly to Mr. Hearst's publications that they are to have the cream of whatever news the travellers have made by their unprecedented and truly remarkable journey through seven thousand miles of north river and sea.

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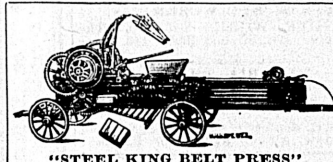
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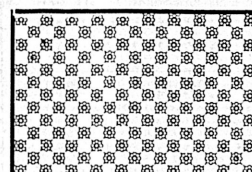
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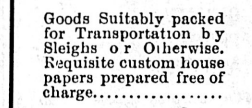
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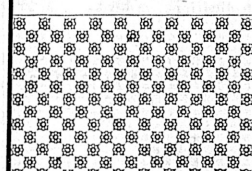
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